

Japan-Mongolia Motion Fails in UN Council

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The Soviet Union today proposed joint consideration of Japan and Outer Mongolia for UN membership, in an amendment to a British resolution which had cited Japan only. The Soviet move was voted down in effect when only the Soviet Union voted in favor and the other 10 Security Council members abstained.

Soviet delegate Arkady A. Sobolev had moved to amend the British resolution, which sought to declare Japan fully qualified for UN membership and expressed the hope that the Tokyo government "will soon be admitted."

Today's debate brought sharp exchanges between the Soviet delegate, on one side, and those of the U.S., Britain and the Formosa delegate on the other.

Sobolev charged that the U.S. "inspired and instigated" the Formosa veto which blocked Outer Mongolia's admission last week when the Council and Assembly admitted 16 new members.

The Assembly faced another busy meeting tomorrow, when it is expected to act on a resolution dealing with Syria's demand for measures against Israel.

City as Santa Is a Flop for These Tenants

The landlord at 75 W. 95 St.—which is the City of New York—has done it again. Last year this Christmas-spirited landlord gave the tenants eight heatless, hot water-less days over the holidays. Not until this newspaper ran stories and began plaguing officials of the city Bureau of Real Estate did they get heat.

This year the 12 families still remaining in the condemned building—a part of the Manhattan town project site—have had only occasional heat all winter, and then only on the least cold days, tenants revealed.

Yesterday when the thermometer hit 5.9 degrees, the wind howled around the building and whistled through the corridors where no inspectors' feet resounded, although tenants said they'd made complaints.

And the man on the top floor, a veteran, recently returned from a hospital and a reported operation, lay shivering between ice-cold sheets, so neighbors reported.

"Several of us have called Marvin Cohen, who was put in charge of running the Manhattan town project by the Bureau of Real Estate," said one. "But I guess they were having a Christmas celebration. How can they bother about our being cold when they're so jolly?"

The Manhattan town project was one of two most often cited by witnesses at a Congressional committee hearing in New York earlier this year, as the worst examples of site tenement treatment and "milking of the project." The other was the Godfrey Nurse Homes.

Okay Luna Park Housing Plan

The City Planning Commission yesterday approved \$23 million low-rent housing plan for the Luna Park site in Coney Island, and rejected demands by the Coney Island Chamber of Commerce that the area be developed as a municipal parking area or a municipal stadium.

The project, which will be no higher than seven stories, will house 1,500 families or 5,475 persons. The plan now goes to the Board of Estimate.

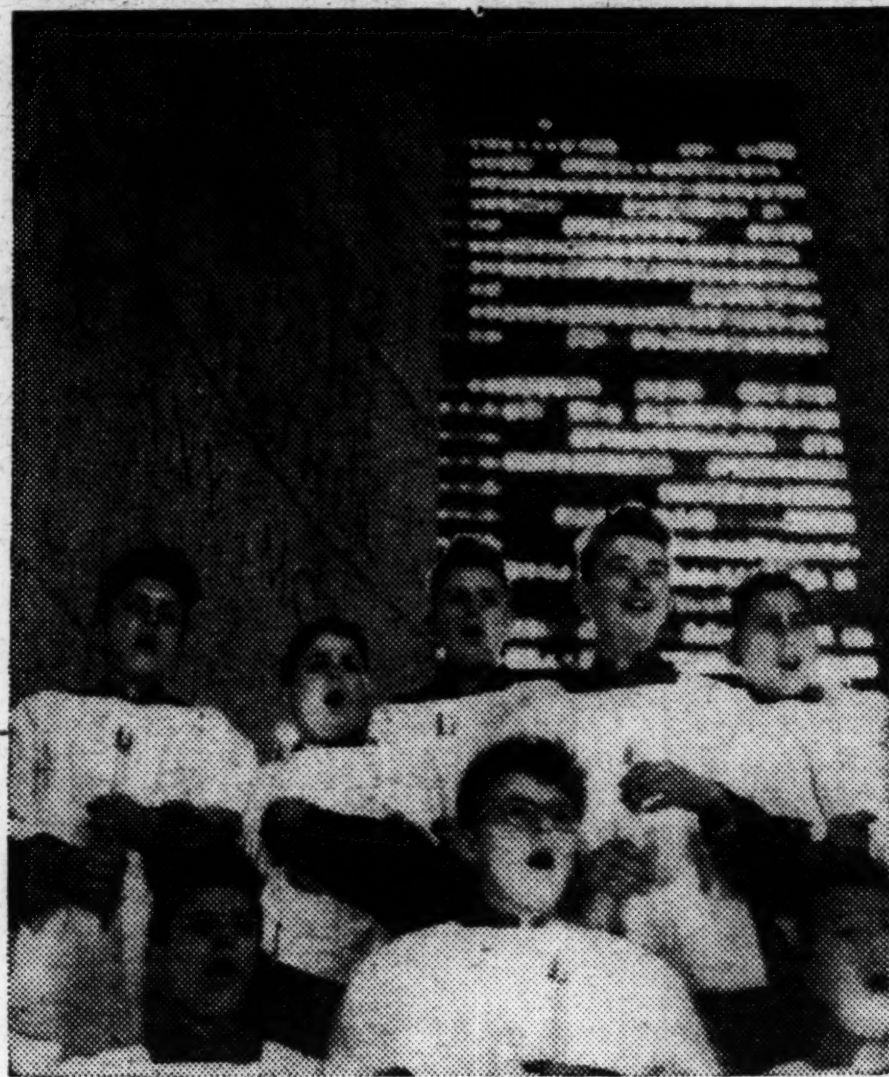
The Commission extolled its chairman John J. Bennett, who resigned at the meeting to go into private law practice. He is succeeded by James H. Felt of the City Housing Authority.

6 Get Stalin Peace Prize for 1955

The Soviet Union has awarded a Stalin peace prize for 1955 to Atiko Seki, a Japanese art worker, Radio Moscow announced yesterday.

Seki was among six recipients of the award "for outstanding services in the struggle for the preservation of peace."

Other winners were: Former president Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico; Sheikh Mohammed Al-Ashmar of Syria; former chancellor Josef Wirth of Germany; Ragnar Forbek, chaplain of Oslo Cathedral, and Ton Dyk Tkhang, chairman of the national committee of the Fatherland Front of Viet Nam.



Christmas caroling outside the United Nations headquarters in New York.

NEED: \$10 x 2,400

As we get set for the cheer of a holiday period from which much of the war fears of the past several years has been lifted, we make a plea to our readers to keep your paper in mind. At the parties, dinners and other gatherings marking your holiday, there will be lots of people who have not yet contributed to the \$64,000 fund appeal, and who will be happy at the chance to do so.

There's still more than \$24,000 to go—or \$10 each from 2,400 people. Doesn't sound like so much, does it? Point is we need a very healthy slice of it before the first of the year.

In the past couple of days, Queens readers have contributed a good share of the money we received. On Tuesday, they came along with \$180, broken down this way: a group of carpenters, \$17; some machinists from that borough, \$15; electricians, \$5; the Pomonock area, \$50; Sunnyside area, \$83; Flushing, \$10.

Yesterday, a young Queens woman who collects from a few members of the Committee of 1,000—people who pledge to contribute \$30 each to complete the campaign—came through with \$45 in behalf of the committee, and there were a couple of tens from other Queens readers.

Yesterday also brought \$63 from some Chicago Lithuanian-American friends of the paper; and \$100 from a group of West Side, Manhattan, women who regularly run affairs for worthy causes. We are one.

From Detroit came word that we have the FBI to thank for a contribution. They visited a worker, and he angrily sent us \$2 as a protest. Writes he intends to contribute regularly. There was an additional \$12 from another Detroit friend.

A D.W. supporter and builder for nearly 30 years sends along \$13 raised at a party celebrating the 13th birthday of his son. There were 13 people present so "the number 13 cannot be unlucky after all." "May the D.W. and Worker carry on evermore successfully their efforts for a peaceful world and happy (Continued on Page 8)

Received yesterday \$ 328.00
Total to date 39,709.46
Still to go 24,290.54

Send your contributions to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N.Y.; or bring them to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

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Indict Sacher and UE Vice-President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A Federal Grand Jury today indicted John Thomas Gojack, a vice-president of the United Electrical Workers (UE) Union, and Harry Sacher, New York attorney, on charges of contempt of Congress.

UE Brands Act By Brownell as Strikebreaking

Attorney General Herbert Brownell's move against the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE) was designed for both strikebreaking purposes in the Westinghouse Electric strike and to disrupt the "growing unity of the UE and IUE (AFL-CIO) in the strike from coast to coast, the UE declared in a statement yesterday.

The statement was issued by Albert J. Fitzgerald, president of the UE, after the Justice Department made public its move to have the Subversive Activities Control Board act against the union.

Fitzgerald's reference to growing unity with the International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) apparently reflects the growth of collaborative action of the locals of the two unions in the 10-week strike of Westinghouse workers.

In a number of instances, as in the case of Local 119, a non-striking IUE local in Philadelphia, a collection was taken up for UE strike aid. Such an attitude to a UE strike in the IUE was hardly conceivable until recently.

The heads of the two unions have in recent weeks been negotiating for unification of the workers in the industry.

Fitzgerald's statement follows:

"Attorney General Brownell has taken action against UE at the very time our union is engaged in a bitter strike against the attempt of the Westinghouse Electric Co. to slash wages and undermine working conditions of all its employees.

"Only a few months ago, Brownell took similar action against the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers when that union was engaged in a national strike for a living wage against the wealthy copper companies.

"Obviously, Mr. Brownell acting on one year in the two major national strikes of 1955, has become the nation's No. 1 strikebreaker.

"Mr. Brownell's hypocritical red-baiting is designed to cover up the Westinghouse company's fear of the growing unity of UE and IUE.

"Brownell's accusations against UE are lies. UE has fought and defeated many similar attempts of industry and its McCarthyite politicians to destroy it. UE will defeat this latest attack."

The indictments were returned only a day after Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., asked the Subversive Activities Control Board to brand the UE as a "Communist front" and deprive it of its bargaining rights. The UN denounced Brownell's charges as "lies."

Gojack, a general vice-president of UE, is also president of the union's District 9. Sacher represented the 11 Communist leaders convicted in New York in 1950 in the first Smith Act trial.

Gojack and Sacher were charged in separate indictments with contempt for refusing to answer questions of Congressional committees about their politics.

Gojack, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was charged in a nine-count indictment with refusing to answer questions before the House Un-American Activities Committee last February and March.

Sacher was accused in a three-count indictment of refusing to answer questions by members of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee last April.

If convicted of all counts in the indictment, Gojack would be liable to a maximum penalty of nine years in prison and a \$9,000 fine, and Sacher to a maximum penalty of three years in prison and a \$3,000 fine.

When Sacher appeared last April before the Senate Subcommittee on Governmental Operations, he told Sen. McClellan, committee chairman:

"I refuse, I refuse categorically Mr. Chairman, to discuss my beliefs, religious, political, economic or social. . . . I unswervingly and unhesitatingly tell you my devotion is to the best interests of my country. And I believe that I am serving those interests of my country. And I believe that I am serving those interests when I refuse to bend the knee to an inquiry concerning my innermost thoughts and beliefs, whether they be on politics, religion or anything else."

"My conscience dictates to me that I shall not, under compulsion, answer any more than John Freeborn Lilliburne answered in the 1640s to the Court of Star Chamber and on the same grounds, Mr. Chairman, on the grounds that it is incompatible with the dignity of the individual to make compulsory disclosure of his thoughts and his ideas and his beliefs."

Gojack in his appearance before the House committee last winter, refused to answer questions about his politics on the ground that they violated the First Amendment to the Constitution.

'Porgy and Bess' Abroad

—See Platt column, Page 7

UN Aide Says Israel Broke Syrian Truce

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Dec. 21.—The United Nations Palestine truce chief declared today that Israeli deliberately violated its armistice agreement in attacking Syrian army outposts Dec. 11, and warned that such raids might bring on "fullscale hostilities."

Major General E. L. M. Burns, UN truce supervisor, told the Security Council that "the Israel action on the night of Dec. 11-12 was a deliberate violation of the provisions of the general armistice agreement, including those relating to the demilitarized zone, which was crossed by the Israel forces which entered Syria."

Syria has complained to the Council against Israeli "aggression" and the Council will meet at 3:30 p.m. tomorrow to debate the

issue.

TEL AVIV, Israel, Dec. 21.—An Israeli military spokesman said today that Egyptian jet fighters violated Israeli territory opposite the Gaza strip three times in the past 24 hours.

The spokesman, Maj. Dan Gov, said two Egyptian jets flew over the Kissufim settlement once yesterday and twice today.

(In Cairo, Egyptian military sources said three Israeli planes flew over the Egyptian-held Gaza strip but were driven off by heavy anti-aircraft fire.)

JORDAN PREMIER PLEDGES POLL ON BAGHDAD PACT

AMMAN, Jordan, Dec. 21.—Caretaker Premier Ibrahim Hashem today assured the people, who yesterday had stormed the American and French consulates in Jerusalem that national elections would be held to determine whether Jordan shall join the Baghdad anti-Soviet pact.

The issue had caused five days of demonstrations by anti-pact Arabs throughout the country.

The dusk-to-dawn curfew was lifted at Bethlehem, assuring Christmas services for pilgrims in the town. Plane-loads of pilgrims were arriving at heavily guarded Amman, the capital of Jordan, for Christmas ceremonies.

Hashem's government ordered

the release of persons arrested during the rallies, as a concession to leaders of these demonstrations.

The 75-year-old premier, appointed yesterday by King Hussein, ordered shuttered schools to reopen. Civil servants were told to return to work.

Hussein issued a royal decree formally naming Hashem as premier and naming former premier Fawziel Mulki as defense and education minister.

Though the capital was reported peaceful, the situation was still far from normal. All telephone and telegraph communications were cut between Amman and Jerusalem and auto traffic was limited to Army and Government vehicles.

HOLIDAY SHOPPING IN FULL SWING IN MOSCOW

The following United Press dispatch is printed below without change and represents the observations of Henry Shapiro, the UP correspondent.

By HENRY SHAPIRO

MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—(UP)—Tall fir trees strung with lights and capped by shining stars stand in all the principal squares of Moscow.

Figures of Santa Claus are in every store window.

People shopping for gifts crowd the big department stores and the scene looks just like Macy's basement.

There is no Christmas, officially, in Soviet Russia. This season of exchanging gifts is the celebration of the New Year.

The decorated trees are not Christmas trees but something called the "Yolka," which Russians have used for generations to mark the mid-winter season. The star on top is the five-pointed star of the Soviet flag.

And the man who looks like Santa Claus is really "Ded Moroz" or Grandfather Frost, a character dating back to pre-Christian times. It is Ded Moroz who, on New Year's Eve, descends from the North Pole with a team of reindeer bringing cheer and gifts to Russian children and grown-ups. His companion is "Snegurochka," the Snow Maiden who helps him decorate the Yolka.

Grandfather Frost and the Snow Maiden were in disgrace for a few years after the Communist Revolution but by the mid-thirties they were welcomed back by Soviet officials. But as symbols of the New Year, not Christmas.

Dec. 25 is an ordinary working day on the Russian calendar. The Soviet encyclopedia defines Christmas as "the birthday of the mythical founder of Christianity."

GENERAL MERRIMENT

Devout members of the Russian Orthodox Church quietly cele-

brate Christ's birthday. But for the great mass of Russians, the occasion for giving gifts and general merriment is New Year's Eve.

As in the west, Russians are advised to do their holiday shopping early. They have been jamming department stores to buy anything from inexpensive plastic toys to prohibitively priced television sets.

TV prices were reduced by one-third this month, but a table model with a 16-inch screen still costs 2,000 rubles. Since the average monthly wage in Russia is between 800 and 900 rubles, a TV set would cost a worker more than two months pay.

Toys are not so dear, however, and most Russian children are sure of at least one gift from Grandfather Frost. Dolls and stuffed animals are as popular here as anywhere else, although toy shop windows indicate a heavier emphasis on mechanical toys—fire engines, airplanes, automobiles.

A YOLKA IN EVERY HOME

"Yolka" trees are on sale at 10 to 30 rubles, depending on size. Yolka decorations can be bought anywhere. There is practically no home in Moscow without its yolka on New Year's Eve.

Moscow's 48 restaurants are advertising warnings to customers to make reservations early for gala midnight dinners costing from 50 to 100 rubles.

There will be all-night dancing to jazz orchestras in the restaurants and hotels and around yolkas in city squares.

Restaurant dinners usually feature six courses, including caviar to start and ice cream and Turkish coffee at the end. The cost of dinner usually covers a half bottle of champagne, too.

At home the favorite dish is the traditional Christmas goose. Goose sells at 10 or 12 rubles per kilogram. A kilogram is a little over two pounds.

Schools and factory clubs celebrate the New Year with parties,

Half Million in Moscow Hail Soviet Leaders Back From Asia

MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—More than half a million people came out here today and gave a joyous greeting to Soviet Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Communist Party Secretary Nikita Krushchev. The two leaders, back from their trip to India, Burma and Afghanistan,

received a heroes' welcome at Moscow's snow-carpeted airport.

More than 100,000 Muscovites braved subfreezing winds to turn out at the airport, and 500,000 people jammed both sides of Lenin-grad Highway and Gorki St. to cheer the leaders as they rode to the Kremlin.

Tomorrow, the Soviet Parliament convenes here to consider the 1956 budget. It is anticipated that the Asian tour and the recent Geneva foreign ministers conference may also be the basis for reports to the meeting.

In his speech at the airport, Krushchev, after alighting from the gleaming Ilyu Ilyushin-14 Air Transport, told the vast crowd:

"In the 370,000,000 people of India as well as the people of Burma and Afghanistan we have allies in the struggle for peace throughout the world.

"India is a great and good friend of our country. Just like the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic, India stands firmly in the ranks for peace.

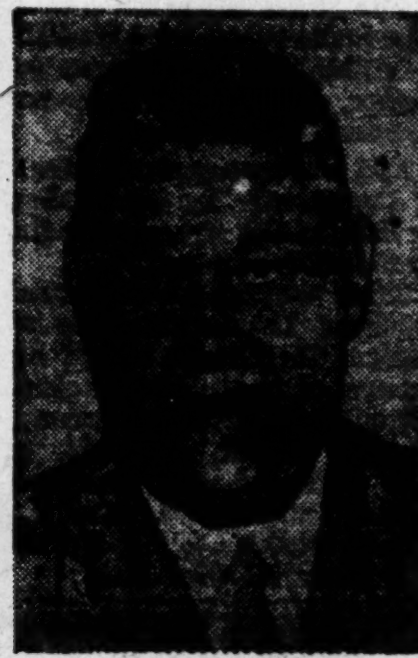
"And India, China and the Soviet Union—as Lenin taught—constitute an invincible force."

Krushchev added he and Bulganin had "exposed the policies of the colonizers in Asia." He denounced colonialism as a "blot on mankind."

Bulganin, in his address, said the enthusiasm that greeted them in Asia reflected friendship and cooperation which will be "an important fact for peace which no one can ignore."



KRUSHCHEV



BULGANIN

Indonesia Nationalists, Communists Show Gain

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Dec. 21.—The early vote count in the elections to the Constituent Assembly shows a substantial lead for the Nationalist party which is actively supported by President Sukarno. The reactionary pro-western Masjumi Moslem party is trailing fourth.

Both the Nationalists and the Communists are showing definite gains over the votes they received in the parliamentary elections last September.

Of the total votes cast, estimated at 25,000,000 the following early results have been made public so far:

Nationalist party, 3,563,000; the Moslem Teachers, 2,870,000; the Communists, 2,567,000 and the Masjumi, 1,563,000.

Under proportional representation a 520-Constituent Assembly will be selected to draw up a constitution.

Preliminary talks have been reported held between the Masjumi and the Moslem Teachers, with a view to setting up an anti-Communist cabinet but Sukarno is said to seek a cooperative arrangement between the Nationalists and the Moslem Teachers.

Sukarno, in one of his campaign speeches, advocated a Cabinet made up of the "religious, Nationalist and Communist parties."

N. Y. Theatre Group Arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, Dec. 21.—The New York Everyman Theater Co. arrived yesterday to present George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess."

The tour will begin in Leningrad and move to Moscow in the second week of January.

Correction

A story in yesterday's Daily Worker erroneously reported that Attorney Michael von Moschzisker, of Philadelphia, counsel for Dr. Albert E. Blumberg, whose Smith Act trial is set for Jan. 30 in Philadelphia, was a former chief justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He is the son of the former chief justice.

concerts and dances. There are ice carnivals in the "parks of rest and culture" and special performances at most theaters.

The big event for many children will be a public party at the Kremlin, in one of the Czar's palaces. Dancing will take place around a giant yolka standing in the middle of St. George's Hall where President Kliment Voroshilov usually entertains the diplomatic Corps.

Threaten to Draft Copper Strikers in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 21.—A strike by 14,000 workers in Chile's three major American-owned copper mines passed its sixth day today.

Decrees have been drawn up ordering the strikers drafted into the Army if they are not back at their jobs tomorrow.

A government spokesman said the work stoppage had cost the Chilean Treasury \$3,720,000 on the 7,200 tons of copper which should have been produced.

President Carlos Ibanez refused to see a delegation of labor leaders until the strikers return.

The Unified Labor Central, to which most Chilean unions are affiliated, called a general assembly for tomorrow to decide whether to order a general strike in support of the copper miners.

Left-wing members of the Chilean Congress reported that a number of strike leaders had been arrested secretly.

The three paralyzed mines are Chiquicamata, world's largest open pit copper mine, and Potrerillos, owned by the Anaconda Copper Co., and El Teniente, owned by the Kennecott Copper Co.

The strike was called to oppose a copper workers' code recently adopted by Congress. The govern-

Demonstrate at U. S. Consulate in Calcutta

CALCUTTA, India, Dec. 20.—Three hundred persons demonstrated near the U. S. Consulate yesterday in protest against a recent statement on Goa by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Dulles issued the statement jointly some weeks ago with Portuguese foreign minister Paulo Cunha. The statement referred to Goa, a colony of India's west coast, as a "Portuguese province."

The demonstrators, members of the Radical Socialist Party, shouted slogans such as "Dulles, Cunha, Quit Goa" and "Down with American Imperialism."

The demonstrators said they wanted to present a memorandum addressed to Dulles, which was posted on the Consulate gates. The memorandum said "The people of India have only hatred and contempt for your notorious imperialist machinations to halt the onward march of subjugated people to freedom, peace and progress."

ment refused to submit to Congress a number of amendments to the code proposed by the copper workers' union.

MENDES-FRANCE HITS NATO MOVE TO REVIVE COLD WAR

Former French Premier Pierre Mendes-France has slapped down the allegations of the NATO council meeting last week which described Soviet moves for aid to Middle Eastern and Asian countries as a renewal of the cold war.

Secretary of State Dulles has deliberately campaigned to give the impression that Soviet moves to aid underdeveloped countries is really resumption of the cold war.

In a bold bid for support from the French electorate, Mendes-France denounced this view and said that the Soviet moves were exactly what it meant by peaceful

competition between the two systems—capitalism and socialism.

Mendes-France also denounced expenditures for military purposes demanded by Dulles and NATO. In a statement, Mendes-France said money should go in this competition to end poverty.

The French Communist Party has been receiving tremendous support for its campaign against the NATO-Dulles policies, and Mendes-France's action was seen as a bid for support from the people who are overwhelmingly opposed to continuation of the cold war.

Rites Tomorrow For 2 Tots Killed In Harlem Fire

Three-year-old Jerry Tinsley, only survivor of a fatal Harlem fire which killed two of his brothers, Monday, was reported still in critical condition at Harlem Hospital yesterday. Mrs. Sarah Tinsley, mother of the three small children, said the small boy continues in a state of shock and remains confined in an oxygen tent.

The three children were trapped in their cold-water, unheated apartment when the room was ignited by a hot-plate while their mother was on a brief shopping visit. Roman Tinsley, five months old, and Reynard, two, succumbed as a result of the fire.

Mrs. Tinsley said funeral services for the two dead children will be held tomorrow (Friday) at 7 p.m. at the Ernest M. Reed Funeral Parlor, 2315 Seventh Ave.

The office of Fire Commissioner Edward Cavanaugh declared the cause of the fire "accidental" and said the Department of Housing and Buildings reported "no violations" in the building.

The grief-stricken parents of the children disclosed following the tragedy that the apartment was without central heating and its general condition deplorable.

Mrs. Tinsley said they had put in a complaint to the housing authorities three weeks and received a letter saying everything would be "straightened out." They were preparing further action when the fire occurred, she added. The apartment had been subleased three months ago to the young couple by a man called Rabbi Samuels, who has a store-front synagogue in front of the fatal apartment. Philip Simpson, real estate agent for the building, said Samuels had leased the entire ground floor.

The other apartments in the building have central heating.

Mrs. Tinsley disclosed that Samuels charged \$68 monthly

rent on the apartment although the other tenants with heat and other facilities paid less. Fire officials at the site of the fire confirmed the fact the radiator in the Tinsley apartment was "disconnected." They said they "did not know why."

Adlai's Son Hurt in Auto Crash; 2 Die

GOSHEN, Ind., Dec. 21.—Adlai Stevenson's son, John, 19, was injured seriously in a car-truck collision today which killed two Harvard University classmates riding in his car.

William S. North III, 19, Lake Forest, Ill., and William C. Boyden, Jr., 19, Chicago, were killed.

John Stevenson was taken to Goshen General Hospital in serious condition. He suffered a broken knee cap, cuts and bruises. Also injured was another classmate, James Gilligan, 19, Nebraska City, Neb.

Police said a truck driven by Fred Gill, 29, Detroit, collided head-on with the westbound Stevenson car. Gill's truck was attempting to pass another truck and was in the wrong lane, police said. Gill was not hurt.

Manhattan Tenants Hail Weaver, Abrams

Congratulatory telegrams were sent yesterday by the Manhattan Tenant Councils to two new Harman appointees, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, new State Rent Administrator, and Charles Abrams, new chairman of the State Commission Against Discrimination.

No Party Runs Work of Aid to Foreign Born, Prof. Smith Says

By HARRY RAYMOND

Professor Louise Pettibone Smith testified yesterday that the majority of persons defended by the Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born were non-citizens facing deportation on charges of Communist affiliation. But, declared the distinguished educator, who is honorary co-chairman of the committee, the organization was neither controlled nor dominated by the Communist Party.

Prof. Smith, professor emerita of Biblical history, Wellesley College, testified as a defense witness for the second day in Federal courthouse at a Subversive Activities Control Board hearing on a petition by Attorney General Herbert Brownell that the committee register as a "Communist front."

Questioned by Joseph Forer, attorney for the committee, Prof. Smith told SACB Hearing Officer Edward Morrissey that the committee is independent of all political parties, including the Republican, Democratic and Communist parties.

"We welcome cooperation of other organizations in carrying out the purposes of the committee," she added.

"Is the American committee controlled by the Communist Party?" Forer asked.

"Not to my best knowledge and my belief are we controlled by any other organization," Prof. Smith replied. "I wouldn't be a member of an organization which is controlled by any other organization."

She said the committee is controlled by its annual conference, which elect officers and establish the group's policies.

Forer asked: "Would the committee accept a member of the Republican Party?"

"I am myself a registered member of the Republican Party," the witness answered.

Prof. Smith testified that the committee defended "all kinds of people who come to us, anybody who comes to us for aid and is defensible."

The defense attorney inquired if the American committee was



BROWNELL

"defending Communism" be defending non-citizens charged with Communist affiliation.

"No," Miss Smith declared. "We are carrying out our own program of defending the rights of free speech and assembly. If the Communist Party agrees with us, we cannot do anything about it. . . . In the period of the cold war the Immigration and Naturalization Service has sought out persons with past or present Communist affiliation. So most of our cases are those of Communist affiliation."

She pointed out that in defending these cases "we are defending the right of due process."

"We don't say justice is one thing for a Republican or a Democrat and another thing for a Communist," Miss Smith testified.

She described the American committee as a non-membership organization welcoming sponsors who agree with its purposes.

Questioned about local committees in Pennsylvania, California and Michigan for protection of the foreign-born, she said they were self-governing bodies not affiliated with the American committee but which cooperate with it to all our countrymen.

The witness told of work of the American committee to prevent destruction of families when one or more members face deportation.

"We try to find asylum for deportees so their families can stay united," she said.

She explained how the committee has "fought consistently against provisions of the Walter-McCarran immigration law which discriminate against persons for reason of race or nationality."

Yesterday's hearing was marked by a clash between Forer and Malcolm Knight, Justice Department lawyer, over admissibility of documentary evidence showing wide support of the committee's activities by leading educators, scientists and clergymen.

Letters declaring such support were offered by Forer. Knight ob-

jected they were "hearsay" and Hearing Officer Morrissey ruled them out.

Forer objected that Morrissey had earlier admitted hearsay testimony of government witnesses about "supposed conversations." He argued that the letters he offered were not hearsay, but signed letters lauding the work of the committee.

The hearing continues at 10 a.m. today in Room 110, U. S. Courthouse, Foley Square.

Speedup Is Hot Issue at GM

CHICAGO.—Speedup has become such an issue in the General Motors plants in this area that a showdown can no longer be avoided, according to GM unionists here.

The mammoth corporation, said one GM shop leader here, "is pushing production so hard that they force the workers to stop the wheels altogether."

In the GM foundry in Danville, Ill., a 95.7 percent strike vote has been taken, mainly in reply to the company's speedup efforts. In this plant, the UAW-CIO has recently come in for the first time, after a strike last summer by the UAW-AFL was broken.

FOLLOWING the strike vote, there has been a number of conferences with management and some progress reported on speed up grievances and wage rates on new jobs.

At the big Fisher Body plant here, UAW-CIO Local 558 was enmeshed in a battle over speedup, working men out of their classifications, safety and health hazards, discrimination, overtime violations.

Under dispute here are company violations of the master GM agreement and also the local agreement signed this year for the first time.

A SPOKESMAN for the local union shop committee declared this week: "Our committee is getting sick of trying to bargain with this type of bull-headed speedup. Eventually, Fisher Body will have to be taken on."

A report in the UAW-CIO Plant Gate News stated that the GM Fisher Body management "refuses to bargain in a spirit that comes anywhere near a reasonable attitude."

Although reflected in different forms, the GM management insistence on maximum production was also leading to sharp clashes at the two electromotive plants here.

ALABAMA BUS BOYCOTT UNBROKEN

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 19 (By Mail).—The boycott by Negroes here of the Montgomery City Lines buses is still continuing despite efforts of Mayor W. A. Gayle to mediate the dispute. The boycott, estimated to be 90 percent effective, is more than two weeks old; and the Rev. M. L. King, leader of the boycott has said that the Montgomery Improvement Association, which he heads, will not call off the boycott until the company meets the group's demands.

The Association is demanding:

- Courteous treatment by bus drivers.
- Bus seats to be assigned on a "first come, first served" basis.
- Negro bus drivers to serve predominantly Negro residential areas.

Yesterday an interracial committee of eight white and eight Negro citizens, appointed by Mayor

Gayle for drafting recommendations for the City Commission, failed to agree when a proposal for a truce until Jan. 15 was overwhelmingly defeated. The Negro members voted solidly against the proposal. The committee could agree only on a recommendation concerning courtesy of bus drivers to Negro patrons.

The white members of the committee included representatives of labor and Parent-Teacher organizations. Most of the Negroes on the committee were leaders and members of the Montgomery Improvement Association, including the Rev. King.

Present as observers at the meeting were Negro and white attorneys and K. E. Trotten, of Chicago, a vice-president of the National City Lines, which owns the Montgomery bus franchise. Trotten came here to help negotiate a

settlement with the boycotting Negro patrons.

It is estimated that Negroes furnish more than 50 percent of the bus lines' traffic, and the boycott is costing the company some \$3,000 daily. Local officials have rejected all demands of the Negroes. The boycott began after Mrs. Rosa Parks, a Negro seamstress, was arrested and fined for not giving up a seat.

Living Costs Again Increase

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The cost of living rose up again last month.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics which usually understates living costs, said its consumer price index climbed 0.1 percent to reach 115.4 percent of average 1947-49 prices for the first time since August, 1954.

The price index in November stood 0.3 percent higher than a year ago and 0.3 percent lower than the record level of 115.4 percent of the base period set in October, 1953.

The BLS reports that declines in almost all meat prices, particularly pork, brought food prices down almost one percent to the lowest level since December, 1950.

But there were rises in rents, gas bills, coal, laundry and dry cleaning services, some house-furnishings such as linens, sewing machines, living room furniture and aluminum saucers and price rises in toys and television sets, men's haircuts, shoes, and medical care.

Tentative Pact at Studebaker-Packard

DETROIT, Dec. 21 — Studebaker-Packard announced today that tentative agreement has been reached with the AFL-CIO United Auto Workers on a new contract covering workers in the Studebaker division at South Bend, Ind.

Terms were not announced, but a company spokesman said the agreement provided for a guaranteed jobless pay plan in the "Big Ten pattern."

Negotiations have been going on since last Jan. 20. The old Studebaker contract expired Sept. 1 and since then the contract has been continued through exten-

sions. There have been intermittent work stoppages.

A company spokesman said the new contract will have "some basic difference from the old agreement that will make it more competitive with the Big Three contracts."

The company contributions to the guaranteed pay plan, the spokesman said, would start at once, like Big Three payments.

PRINTERS JOIN STRIKE AT THREE DETROIT NEWSPAPERS

DETROIT, Dec. 21. — The printers' union today joined the three-week strike against Detroit's three newspapers. Members of the Detroit Typographical Union 18 (printers) voted 217 to 14 to join the striking stereotypers and mailers.

The Printing Pressmen's Union announced it was ready to sign a contract with publishers.

Kenneth Hull, local ITU president, said the union voted to strike because of wages, hours, working conditions, contract expiration and the union's claim to jurisdiction

over a new type of printing process.

Hull charged that the publishers "are not bargaining in good faith." "We think the publishers are stalling because they already have entered the excess profit realm this year and because if they had to publish during Christmas and New Year's they would be forced to pay premium pay," Hull said.

Robert C. Butz, executive secretary of the Detroit Newspaper Publishers Association which represents the strikebound Detroit News, Times and Free Press, called the strike "tremendously costly."

Layoffs Start in Auto Plants on 5 Days, Stockpile at 500,000 Cars

DETROIT.—Something's cooking, that how auto workers are talking in some of the shops as notices are posted that work schedule is now five days, eight hours, no overtime. Also the probationary employees are being laid off.

Stockpiles of new 1956 cars according to trade newspapers are over the half million mark and production is 68 percent higher than a year ago.

Out at the giant Ford Rouge plant 140 probationary employees have been laid off. Other layoffs are reported in the foundry and plastic buildings. Five-day week, 40 hours orders are posted and no overtime is being worked in most of the buildings.

OUT AT PLYMOUTH plant on Mt. Elliot Ave. here the five-day week, 40 hours and no overtime is

the schedule.

Also the local officers have learned from Plymouth dealers that sales are dropping fast. One dealer told them that he cancelled an order of 100 this last week for 1956 cars, because there were no customers for them.

A Plymouth local union official said that a year ago some 200 people were seeking to get the local to help them obtain 1955 cars. Now, only three people recently have sought the aid of the local in getting cars.

Two other large East Side dealers are seeking to have the union help them find customers and sell cars.

Two other large East Side dealers are seeking to have the union help them find customers and sell cars.

A SPOKESMAN for Dodge Local 3 said that the 1956 Dodge's are not moving and that one Dodge dealer told local union leaders that "we sold the 56's in 1955." Meaning that the tremendous pressure by the corporations on dealers in the fall for them to push out all the 1955's in order to make room for the 1956 models resulted in dealers letting the 1955 cars go for almost cost and big trade-ins on old cars and as long as three years to pay.

During the month of November the auto companies turned out 745,499 assemblies the highest output for that month in the history of the industry.

Something according to the auto workers you talk to, is cooking and it certainly isn't the sale of the 1956 cars.

HAIL MERGER OF AFL, CIO UNIONS IN MEAT INDUSTRY

By SAM KUSHNER

CHICAGO.—The momentous fact that one single united union in the meat industry is moving toward reality at last, was announced at the merger convention of the AFL-CIO.

The unity convention in New York greeted the wire from the leaders of the United Packinghouse Workers of America and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America as an advance toward the merging of individual affiliates in the newly organized united labor body.

To the 475,000 meat workers, now organized in both unions, the announcement at the convention signified the probability that in the next few months a more powerful and more effective union will emerge to win the just demands of the butchers and packinghouse workers. The telegram read by President Meany stated, "We have reached an accord which we are certain represents the basis for an early merger of our two organizations." It was signed by leaders of both unions.

NEGOTIATIONS aimed at a merger of the two unions have been conducted for the past two years. Ever since 1948, when the packing corporations were able to defeat the UPWA strike by taking full advantage of the split of the workers into two competing unions, it has been clear that a merger of the two unions was the only effective answer.

The impetus provided by the merger convention of the AFL and CIO undoubtedly acted as a stimulus towards advancing the tempo of the merger discussions between the leaders of the two unions. It is estimated that the new merged union, when the negotiations are through, will have close to a half million members about equally divided between craft workers and those organized on an industrial basis. This includes the Fur and Leather Workers who recently merged with the Amalgamated. Between 80,000 and 100,000 workers in the Amalgamated are currently organized on an industrial basis.

IT is the aim of both unions to seek the incorporation in the merged union of the Independent National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers, representing about 10,000 Swift

workers throughout the country. In addition, there are a substantial number of packinghouse workers in the southeastern part of the country that yet remain to be organized. It is hoped that the new merged union will be able to bring them into the organized labor movement.

When the merger convention takes place, it will bring into being one of the largest unions in the newly united labor movement.

As a result of the past history in the industry and the special role played by the Negro workers there is no question that there will be Negro and white leadership at all levels of the union. The effect of the Negro-white unity in this merged union should have a stimulating effect on the entire labor movement.

While the basis for unity of the two unions is more firmly established, it is known that there are some important questions yet to be resolved between the two unions before the merger can be fully consummated. There is no question but that the workers in the two unions are desirous of a merger on the best possible terms. Reports from the unity convention of the AFL-CIO indicated that in the opinion of the leaders of the two unions there are no insurmountable obstacles to a merger in the very near future.

THE Illinois workers in both unions have a special interest in the proposed merger. The unification would bring the strength of the combined union to approximately 40,000 in the state.

This union would have an important role to play in both the Chicago and Illinois labor movement. It could very well be a very decisive union helping to bring to the new merged labor movement, especially in Illinois, special qualities in the fight for Negro rights, for a constructive position on peace and for full democracy within the labor movement.

Stellato Says Peace, No. 1 Point

By NAT CANLEY

President Carl Stellato, Ford Local 600, writing in Ford Facts, made "working for world peace" his number one point in a 10-point program for strengthening democracy in America. His championship of the 30-hour work week is brought into the legislative arena with the demand for "revising the wage and hour law—calling for overtime payment after 30 hours worked."

Stellato lashed out at the Republican-staffed Department of Justice for trying to deport the 70-year-old Detroit Thomas Dutton because, according to highly questionable witnesses, he allegedly attended meetings with Communists during the Hoover depression of the '30s. On the basis of demanding that Dutton be kept here, Stellato advanced his 10-point program for democracy. It reflects the main needs and desires of labor and the people in the '56 presidential elections.

Quoting Stevenson that "... We are for a country where we defend the liberties of all by defending the liberties of each ..." Stellato says: "We think Mr. Stevenson's philosophy is Americanism and the Republican Party's deportation of Dutton flies in the face of this philosophy."

Although Stellato doesn't say so these words of Stevenson also collide with the "cold war" bi-partisan foreign policy first launched by the Truman administration that deteriorated civil liberties to the point where Truman himself be-

came the victim of McCarthyite red-baiting.

Stellato calls for the outright repeal (not mere amendments) of the Taft-Hartley and McCarran-Walter Acts. He called for enforcing Civil Rights in our land. And what better way is there to enforce it than by the proposals made by Emil Mazey at the AFL-CIO convention urging a federal "trusteeship" over Mississippi to enforce the Bill of Rights and the unseating of Senator Eastland in Congress.

Stellato called for tax reductions for the people in the low income brackets, increased social security benefits, a national health program, building more hospitals, schools, roads. Although Stellato doesn't say so this part of his program can only be realized on the basis of his number one point of "working for world peace." These measures require the transferring of the billions of public funds now going for war purposes to these peacetime public projects. Stellato finally demands a federal system of workman's compensation and unemployment compensation in contrast to the inadequate state systems.

Stellato says there's a real conspiracy in America. But he doesn't see this conspiracy emanating from 70-year-old carpenters like Tom Dutton nor from the Left in America. Stellato sees the danger in "the criminal conspiracy of the Wall Street Republican Party" and in "the narrow-minded headhunters of the McCarthy stripe."

Stellato has thus somewhat

opened the door towards the winning approach for the Democrats in the '56 presidential elections—the need for combining the issue of ousting the Cadillac Cabinet with the issue of peace and its tie-in with the domestic issues of prosperity, civil rights and civil liberties.

This Stellato line combined with the Emil Mazey stand on Mississippi is what labor has to champion in the ranks of the Democratic Party and amongst labor's Negro, farm and liberal allies, prior to the major party conventions in 1956. The UAW has urged the calling of a spring conference of these forces in '56 to influence the major party platforms. But this conference project needs grass roots backing in the UAW shops and local unions. It will never take place if Stellato merely waits for Reuther to initiate it and Reuther waits for Meany to get it going.

UAW members have expressed great interest and support to president Reuther's letter to all UAW locals announcing a Washington mobilization together with the NAACP and other organizations after Congress reconvenes on the Till murder case and Civil Rights. But the date and Call for this mobilization still awaits official release as of the time of this writing.

These two projects require top and bottom UAW backing in a teamwork of UAW leaders and members. They can become most important opening guns of the newly-formed AFL-CIO in the '56 elections.

THREE PRESIDENTS AT A TIME

WHILE the Constitution provides for only one president, the country seems to be having the services of three at the present moment.

One of these is General Eisenhower. A second is Sherman Adams, former governor of New Hampshire, who runs the White House. The third, I would suggest, is Dr. Paul Dudley White. This third president is the first president's physician, and his words on Ike's condition are listened to with bated breath by every Republican and Democratic politician.

Dr. White's latest statement practically suggested that the President is in good enough condition for a match for the light-heavyweight championship of the world. An Administration which fights off federal health

measures on the ground that politics must be kept out of medicine, seems to find it extremely useful to plunge medicine right into the middle of politics.

Following Dr. White's medical-political bulletin, James Reston of the New York Times wrote from Washington that a change has taken place in the last two weeks and that today the GOP high command is working on the assumption that the President will run again and that the President is not bucking this assumption.

THERE IS, of course, no final certainty that Eisenhower will be the candidate in November. But the assumption that he will be, is highly useful to the White House group anyway, for it tends to keep the final choice in their hands. At any rate, there is something macabre about the way an ill president—if I may differ with Dr. White—is being badgered by his desperate colleagues into playing their game.

But if the latest bulletins and dope stories are filling the GOP politicians with elation, they are plunging the Democratic leaders into gloom. (I am not referring to Majority Senate leader Lyndon Johnson, who doesn't seem to care much one way or the other). Not that Eisenhower would be unbeatable. But the Democrats plainly are little disposed to put up the kind of campaign for a New Deal program, an end to the cold war, and guarantees of civil rights and liberties, which could oust the Cadillac Cabinet without difficulty. (The Democratic Digest has just published what it calls the Ten Top Issues of '56 with no mention of civil rights, civil liberties or foreign policy!) As for the leaders of labor, they have so far shown little readiness themselves to thrust such a campaign upon their friends in the Democratic Party.

TO MOST DEMOCRATIC leaders, the ideal candidate to run against, would be Vice-President Nixon. Because of his

McCarthyite background, the Democratic leaders figure he can be beaten without having to extend themselves in commitments to labor, the Negro people and small farmers whose votes they need for victory.

But by the same token, the GOP—and the big business interests—want to avoid, if possible, a ticket headed by Nixon, and are even a bit uneasy about having Nixon running with an ailing Eisenhower. In the first place, they prefer a GOP victory again—if only because the Democratic Party still has around it the remnants of the New Deal coalition and the seeds of a new coalition of the people. Furthermore, a Nixon ticket would inevitably result in sharpening the issues in the campaign. If there is one thing that big business desires in a campaign, it is as little sharpness as possible, as little difference as possible and, in fact, as little campaign as possible.

For the bankers, an election year is an evil imposed by the

By ALAN MAX

Constitution which cannot be easily avoided. We on the Left, who have contrary views to those of the bankers, see an election year as something quite different. We see it as a means of making matters clearer, of developing more discussion, more activity on issues, of bringing forth a genuine people's program, of throwing wide open a national debate on policy, especially foreign policy and the need for ending the cold war. We see the election campaign as a step in developing a new peoples democratic coalition which will cut across party lines. The inevitable logic of such a development, in our opinion, would be a new party led by labor.

These are the things we have in mind—and are anxious to make known at every opportunity—as we join with labor and other in their aim of ousting the Cadillac Cabinet and administering a set-back to the program of the open-shoppers, racists and plunderers of the nation.

Daily Worker

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NEW YORK'S CIRCULATION CAMPAIGN

Education in the Armory

By MAX GORDON

(Third of four articles)

ON THE MORNING of Dec. 5, scores of delegates sat around the huge armory floor reading copies of the Daily Worker as they waited for the historic convention merging the AFL and CIO to begin. They were not regular readers of the paper, but seemed quite absorbed in its contents.

As described yesterday, they had received the paper on the street before they went into the hall.

We have no way of gauging the effect this reading had on their thinking. Certainly, a few fantastic misconceptions regarding the position of the Left, bred by the brain-washing Big Business channels of misinformation, received something of a blow among some of the readers. For example, the paper clearly stated a position of unequivocal support for the merger, while criticizing some of its terms.

Delegates had received a contrary impression from the remarks of some of the leaders of the CIO and AFL, and were probably a bit surprised to learn the facts. This is itself no small matter since these were the top labor leaders of the nation.

IT HAS BEEN possible to gauge the effects of reading The Worker and Daily Worker in other cases. Thus, for example, leaders of auto workers' locals in some areas of the Midwest who were progressive in their thinking and had been accustomed to reading The Worker, were cut off from it for a year or two as a result of the McCarthyite atmosphere a couple of years back.

Through the efforts of some Worker pluggers, they began to get it again. Results were immediately evident as they began to battle aggressively for political

unity with other labor forces and for a policy of political coalition with labor's allies.

Many in these organizations—often in an influential position—can be won for a progressive program if they know what this program is. This is especially true of unionists and shop workers, but it is also true of people in Negro and other civic organizations. Circulation of The Worker and D.W., through canvass or mailing or, where possible, through direct contact, is a way of acquainting them with this program.

This underlines the fact that circulation of the D.W. and Worker helps to advance the main current objective of progressives; namely, to build unity of people in varying organizations, regardless of the views of their leaders, for peace, the economic needs of the people, civil rights and civil liberty.

THERE HAS BEEN a tendency on the part of some Left-wing progressives, including some Communists, to misunderstand this; to view circulation of The Worker and Daily Worker as being in conflict with the need to achieve unity for progress among people of conservatively-led organizations. This is wrong for several reasons:

Progressives in these organizations, if they are to be effective, must know the facts and understand where they are going. Amid the massive falsehoods of ruling class propaganda, it is often possible to lose one's way without the facts. Hence circulation of the Daily Worker among these progressives is essential to effecting a proper policy.

It is also essential that progressives, if they are to gain in effectiveness, build progressive influence within their organizations. It needs to be done in such a way that isolation does

not result; but it needs to be done. And the current readiness of many in these organizations to do battle on questions affecting peace, social welfare, civil liberties and civil rights opens the way to doing it.

BUILDING progressive strength also involves winning back many former readers of The Worker and Daily Worker who lost touch with us these past few years, but have retained their political sympathy. There are many thousands of these, and large numbers are members of unions and other organizations. They, too, can assist in winning people in their organizations to a program of peace and other needs of the country.

If, for example, a movement develops among Negro people and progressives in a community for a Negro congressman, that movement will be considerably strengthened by expansion of readership among former readers and sympathizers. Through reading the paper they see the need for joining it, and often can contribute much to it.

Hence the 1956 Worker-Daily Worker circulation campaign can help to advance unity for common popular objectives.

It should aim to:

Get every progressive to read the Daily Worker, as well The Worker.

Win back many former readers and progressive sympathizers, and retain every present reader.

Strike out to win new readers, especially in working class areas. This can be done through direct association with progressive-minded people in various organizations, through door-to-door canvass, through effective use of the mails.

BROWNELL SHOWS HIS HAND

ATTORNEY GENERAL Brownell's move to "decertify" the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers under the Butler law, passed 17 months ago was hardly a surprise. But the timing of Brownell's move dramatizes clearly the basically strikebreaking nature of the statute under which a union can be barred by the Subversive Activities Control Board as a representative of workers.

Brownell's first action under the law, aimed at the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers earlier this year, came just as that union was in the midst of its big copper strike. The UE, simultaneously with the IUE, is waging a strike against Westinghouse Electric.

There is still another objective in Brownell's plan: to disrupt, and possibly block, the current negotiations between the UE and the IUE of the AFL-CIO for unification of the workers in the industry. The Department of Justice statement of charges to the SACB takes note of those negotiations and, believe it or not, considers them evidence of "Communist influence" because the "Communist press" (presumably meaning this paper) has favored the unification of all workers.

The Brownell statement also confirms the charge we have often made that the attacks upon unions like the UE, like the whole thought-control drive of the administration, is primarily aimed at the consistent pro-peace position of those unions and victims.

Both the CIO and AFL opposed the law under which Brownell is acting. They rightly expressed fears that this pattern would apply beyond the scope of so-called "Communist infiltrated" unions. Brownell, of course, sees an opportunity to further restrict unions politically, in line with the "Goldwater formula."

Considering the failure of earlier attempts by the government to get court approval of similar moves against Mine-Mill and UE, and in view of the shift in the general atmosphere, the fate of Brownell's move in the courts is certainly in doubt. But this should not take unionists off guard. There is a far-reaching sinister conspiracy against labor in Brownell's move, and it should be fought with labor's full strength.

FORTY-SIX AMERICANS

FORTY-SIX Americans have called on President Eisenhower to grant a Christmas amnesty to the 16 Communists now in prison under the Smith Act. They also urged him to help secure a postponement of the cases of 180 others now awaiting court decisions or verdicts.

This action is indeed in the spirit of the times. There is also special significance in the prominence of the list of signers, which includes Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, Dean John C. Bennett, of Union Theological Seminary, the Rev. John M. Krumm, chaplain of Columbia University, historian Henry Steel Commager, playwright Elmer Rice, critic Lewis Mumford and others.

Their appeal to the President, we believe, is an expression of what millions of people really believe but have not found the opportunity or the freedom to express. The nationwide revulsion against McCarthyism, which resulted in censure of the Wisconsin Senator had to lead to the conclusion that it was time to free the main victims of the witchhunt, through which he sought to intimidate everyone else. The relaxation of the cold war, as the statement of the 46 itself indicates, re-inforced this conclusion.

The example set by these 46 will undoubtedly be followed by many, many others. The United Auto Workers has twice called on Congress to eliminate all thought-control aspects of present legislation. This hits squarely at the Smith Act, under which the disgraceful witchhunt has been carried on.

A FACTORY IN YOUR STOCKING

YES, CHILDREN, there is a Santa Claus. His name is Henry Ford. He is making all the little boys and girls in America, and their daddies and mommies too, deliriously happy for Christmas. Today, for the first time in history—think of that—Santa Ford is letting you have his lovely stock certificates which, until now, have been kept only by his family.

It is really a gift, too, children, because Santa Ford wants only about \$70 a share in exchange for this stock. And you know how rich everybody is in our country... even ordinary working people like Mr. Dupont and Rockefeller. Why, so many people want to buy (accept as a gift, rather) Santa Ford's stock, that he's limiting each of us to around 200 shares.

Some people are so excited about Santa's beneficence that they say this means "public ownership" of Ford. Of course, children, 93 percent of the people don't own any stock of any kind, but that's probably just forgetfulness.

And isn't it nice that Santa Ford's tax-free Foundation will get a Christmas present, too? About \$600,000,000.

In the Negro Press

Editor Cries Shame at Leasing Mental Patients

THE NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE as "inhumane" and "shocking" the North Carolina practice of leasing its mentally ill hospital patients to privately operated farms. "The practice of hiring out these pitifully defenseless patients," the J. and G. reveals, "came to light some months ago when a truck load of them, returning from a cotton farm, were involved in an accident." The accident, continued the editorial, injured "at least a third of the seventy-odd women aboard." This practice, the paper concluded, "shames every North Carolinian that the state condones and permits such a shocking mis-use of the most helpless wards committed to its care."

Another J. and G. editorial applauded the "revolt against bigotry" by the students of Georgia Tech when they demonstrated against Gov. Marvin Griffin's attempt to prevent their playing against Pitt in the Sugar Bowl football game.

THE NEW YORK AGE-DEFENDER advises Gov. Averell Harriman to treat any request from South Carolina for the extradition of the Rev. Joseph A. Delaine as one who "sought refuge in a haven for protection against a gang of cutthroats determined to take his life." If the Governor extradites Mr. Delaine, the Age says,

he will "incur the enmity of Negro and liberal voters," and if he refuses he will do the same for "the Southern leadership," and either can wreck his chances of "grabbing the Democratic Presidential nomination." It all depends on which factor "will weigh the heaviest" on the Governor's conscience, concludes the Age.

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER salutes A. Philip Randolph and Willard Townsend on their election as vice presidents of the new AFL-CIO. There was wisdom among trade union leaders, the Defender says, in fighting for Negro representation "in the largest organization of workers in the free world." Randolph and Townsend, the Defender continues, "will be expected to speak out fearlessly and forthrightly in behalf of Negroes, and indeed initiate programs for the Negro's total integration in the craft unions."

THE BALTIMORE AFRO-AMERICAN, also editorialized on the Georgia students' demonstration. It showed, said the Afro, "that a great and growing body of Southerners do not share the antebellum thinking some of their more loud-mouthed and demagogic politicians would have the world believe."

Attorney General Herbert Brownell was chided by the Afro

for side-stepping an investigation of the Emmett Till murder in Mississippi. In answering Gov. William Stratton, of Illinois, on the question of the investigation, Brownell showed a contempt for the many Negro groups who had requested action, the Afro implied. The Afro asked how Brownell could be sure the body was not carried across state lines, since Mississippi officials contend that the body fished out from the Tallahatchie River was not that of Till's? and the Afro further wants to know why has the Eisenhower Administration refused to ask for legislation strengthening the jurisdiction of the Justice Department in the face of the repeated claims by Brownell that his Department lacks power to act.

AMSTERDAM NEWS columnist Earl Brown is hopping mad at the continued silence and inaction in Washington official quarters concerning the murders of Negroes in Mississippi. The government is proving, writes Brown, who is also a City Councilman, "that it considers its 16 million colored citizens not as second class ones but as non-citizens." Brown holds that the latest murder of Clinton Melton in Mississippi is "absolute proof that fire must be met with fire. Every kind of warfare, eco-

(Continued on Page 7)

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

The Significance of "Porgy and Bess" Abroad

The coming appearances of the 81-member all-Negro cast of the George Gershwin opera "Porgy and Bess" in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is a very important advance in the development of cultural interchange among nations.

"Porgy and Bess" will open in Leningrad on Dec. 26 and in Moscow on Jan. 10. It has also been booked for twelve performances from Jan. 21 to Feb. 1 in Warsaw. From there, if the arrangements are successful, it may go to Rumania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

It is a heartening thing that wherever the "Porgy and Bess" company made a stand in their tour of the world the reception of the audience and the critics was wildly enthusiastic.

In Belgrade, Yugoslavia the "cast gathered before the foot-lights (following the opening night's performance) and sang Aud Lang Syne while flowers showered down upon them from ecstatic youth literally hanging from the rafters," said one report, which also said that the performers received thousands of letters during their stay in that city. Citizens passed them notes as they walked the streets, all expressing thanks. Many of them were from peasants who had come from nearby communities where they had heard the opening night performance on the radio.

The same thing happened when the group went to Berlin. On opening night "the audience rose to its feet at the final curtain—following 21 curtain calls—during which shouts of bravo rang through the house... Germans in all parts of the house waved and shouted to individual members of the cast as if they were new found friends... the opera was hailed in a manner that Berlin reserves only for its greatest classical opera stars..."

And having conquered the hearts of Berlin's music lovers in a formal presentation of the Gershwin classic, members of the troupe "wandered into Berlin's major 'jive joint' and put on a jam session such as the European continent probably never had witnessed before," said the report. One individual was quoted as saying that "Berlin has not been hit so hard since the last bombing raid."

In Vienna "Porgy and Bess" captivated the huge throngs that were lucky enough to see it. Many of the ducats fell into the hands of speculators who were selling them on the black market for several times their value. The enthusiastic reception that the opera and the performers got in Vienna was all the more significant in view of the clashes then taking place between American Negro soldiers and some civilians in Salzburg who were aided and abetted by an anti-Negro newspaper in that city.

London-Paris-Mexico City-Buenos Aires—wherever the company stopped—"Porgy and Bess" won them all.

ONE CAN see from the above that Gershwin's opera means something more to the people of Europe, Latin America and the USSR, than it does to some Americans—Negro and white—who appreciate the work but wish it would reflect the heroism and dignity of the Negro people.

"Porgy and Bess" is based on a play which, though it has a humanistic intent, is nevertheless deeply drenched in the crap-shooting, knife-throwing, loose living stereotypes of the Negro.

George Gershwin comes along and with his genius pours into this shoddy script his passionate melodies and musical creativity, pours into it his songs full of tenderness and love.

And these are the things that overseas audiences are responding to in "Porgy and Bess."

First of all they are reacting to the creativity of the Negro people. "My God," said one European music critic, "we have never known, we have never been able to picture that there could be such a working together of rhythm and fury, of color and movement, of tempo and precision; of primitive delight in acting and artistic stagecraft, of living reality and theatre..."

Another spoke of the "voices-voices—that take away one's breath with astonishment; unparalleled musicianship, purity of tones—a chorus which consists only of stars."

On Viennese critic noted that "when in the second act the black fishermen of Catfish Row roll up their heavy net, shoulder it, then in step with the slow march motif go off—there came more from the feeling than from the melody—the association with something heard before, stemming from and echoing the song of the Volga Boatman. What this indicates of reconciliation of peoples, encompassing the world and sharing the same fate goes on no propaganda placard."

Another critic put the same thought in another way: "Porgy and Bess" is a relief from seeing and hearing the U. S. of A-bombs-refrigerators, Cadillacs..."

It presents an America "different from that which Hollywood sends out to the world."

It is a "play of life of the little man, a play of the hard life..." True—Porgy has a backyard story of vice and corruption, "but how all this rushes, exalts, laments and dances across the stage. How this is heightened into a drama from scene to scene—from song to song without any dead spots," said another.

These are some of the things that Europe's music critics and music lovers are hailing in "Porgy and Bess."

Above all—in applauding this American operatic work they are applauding the idea of cultural interchange which is the essence of the phenomenal reception that the all-Negro company is getting abroad.

AS AMERICANS we should be proud of their great success, and at the same time deeply regretful that the State Department refuses to subsidize their tour to the Soviet Union.

We think that the State Department ought to spend millions, if necessary, to send our finest artists including Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington and others to very country, barring none.

"Porgy and Bess" is only one phase of Negro culture and American culture. Let's give the world a balanced picture of that culture.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Movie: A Christmas Carol (9) 7:30 and 10 (English)
Groucho Marx (4) 8
Play: The Day They Gave Babies Away—Brandon De Wilde (2) 8:30
Play: Selfish Giant-fairytale by Oscar Wilde (7) 9
Basketball: NYU-Connecticut (11) 9
Four Star Playhouse (2) 9:30.
Charles Boyer in The Gift
Johnny Carson Show (2) 10
Play: Melvyn Douglas in The Inheritors (7) 10
Steve Allen (4) 11:20

RADIO

John Vandercook, news WABC 7 p.m.
Symphonette WRCA 7
Edward Murrow, news WCB 7:45
Sound Mirror WABC 9
Book Hunter WOR 9:15
Christmas Carols WABC 10:30

WNYC RADIO

8 a.m.: Around New York
9: Masterwork Hour—Sibelius Program. Also 7 p.m.
10:30: You and Your Health
11:00: Music from the Theatre
Noon: Midday Symphony—Rimsky-Korsakoff, Prokofiev, Vivaldi
1:00: Famous Artist-Christmas Music Festival
2:15: Science at our door
5:00: Christmas Music Festival
8:30: Man's Right to Knowledge—Human Spirit Music by Aaron Copland

MOVIES

Umberto D (Italian) 50th St. Guild
Oklahoma, Rivoli
Eisenstein's Ivan the Terrible and Cossack Horsemen, (revivals) Stanley
Kismet, Music Hall
Summertime, Art
To Catch A Thief, 68 St.
Heidi and Peter, Little Carnegie
Fanfan the Tulip & Beauties of the Night (French double-bill) Fifth Avenue Cinema.

DRAMA

The Lark, Longacre
Trouble in Mind by Alice Childress, Greenwich Mews. Re-opens Dec. 27.
Chekhov's Cherry Orchard, 4th St. Theatre
Inherit the Wind with Paul Muni, National
Bus Stop, Music Box
Plain and Fancy, Hellinger
View from the Bridge by Arthur Miller, Coronet
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys.
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater
Macbeth, Jan Hus Auditorium
No Time for Sergeants, Alvin
Tiger at the Gates with Michael Redgrave, Helen Hayes Theatre
C. B. Shaw's A Village Wooing, Davenport
NYC Ballet, City Center

Benedict Arnold's

Treason on

'You Are There,' Jan. 1

Riding hard at night along a misty forest trail toward New York City, British Major John Andre is halted in historic Sleepy Hollow, searched and found to be bearing secret plans of the American bastion at West Point. With dramatic impact, the treachery of Benedict Arnold is re-enacted as Walter Cronkite and CBS TV's "You Are There" cameras depict "Benedict Arnold's Plot Against West Point," Sunday, Jan. 1, 6:30-7 p.m.

Walter Coy plays the role of General Arnold, Whit Bissell is seen as Major Andre, Russell Gaige portrays George Washington, Pat Conway enacts the role of Washington's Aide and Secretary, Col. Alexander Hamilton, John Larch is Col. Livingston and Tudor Owen is cast as British sea captain Andrew Sutherland.

Avoid the Last Minute Rush—Be Sure Your Christmas Cards and Gifts Arrive on Time.

The Current Scene

One Holy Xmas Morning

by howard fast

As it will for all men, so will this Christmas morning of 1953 dawn for Morton Sobell in his cell in Alcatraz Prison. Is the space of San Francisco Bay, the space of water and wind, too great for him to hear the church bells? I don't know, nor do I know what they will make, in that grim keep, of Christmas day.



Will a pastor be ferried over from the mainland to spread peace on earth and good will to men to the poor damned souls who sit there, or will the convicts sing, "God rest you merry gentlemen, let nothing you dismay, for Jesus Christ, our Savior was born this Christmas day?" Or, in the spirit of our American way of life, will they sing, "Peace, hope and charity—that's the way to live successfully," as Dale Carnegie assures one and all.

Or will the Madonna and child come to Alcatraz, the better to inform the Holy Father that even on our sere North American soil, a miracle can blossom forth. The miracle will depend, of course, on visiting hours, but the Madonna and child face me as I write this. They smile from a photograph, which is signed, "With love, Helen and Mark," the photograph on my desk in front of me, and inside of me all the wonder I am capable of at the power of love and the strength of the human soul, the beauty of purity and graciousness of it—and in that wonder some attempt to understand the devotion and strength and patience of Helen Sobell.

PERHAPS THE MOTHER of Christ was as frail and as noble, but perhaps that is not a proper memory for Christmas. Helen and Morton Sobell are Jewish, as were Ethel and Julius Rosenberg; so it may be that none of them are legitimate candidates for the forgiveness and charity which, as department store ads, television commercials and properly ordained preachers tell us is the sum and substance of Christmas day.

On the other hand, the itinerant preacher and sometime carpenter and fisherman, Joshua ben Joseph by name, was also Jewish, I am told; and it just might be that among Christians a tear or two will fall on Christmas day for the lonely, innocent man who sits in Alcatraz these long years, and for the frail little woman who bears his name and his punishment even as he does.

Nor do I mock at Christmas; it is a good day, in spite of what R. H. Macy makes of it, and there is profound meaning in the old Jewish comment that on this one day, the gentiles behave like Jews and in the strangely-similar Negro reflection that on this day, white folks act like Negroes. For say what you will, it is the day of the oppressed and still pregnant with the half-forgotten wisdom, understanding and brotherhood of the oppressed. If the slice measures only one 365th of the whole loaf, we should nevertheless eat it gratefully, savor of its fragrance.

AND IT MAY BE that on this day, in the seats of the mighty, the Christians will remember Christianity. It may even be that they will remember Morton Sobell and Helen Sobell. I ask for them the gift of amnesty.

The request is forthright and demanding, for it is full time that some of the wrong were undone. We have seen here in America over this past decade, as shameful a series of actions as ever dirtied and disgraced the government of a democracy, and I can think of no better time than this Christmas season to present a bill of particulars.

We have seen the best and bravest people in our land driven, hounded, imprisoned—yes, and put to death. We have seen this done in the name of "security," a security so false, so contrived, so much the opposite of the meaning of the word that even the false judges, the double-tongued legislators, and the pious and hypocritical executives who pinned it as a badge of honor upon their breasts did not believe it.

We have seen patriotism become, as it traditionally does in times of reaction, the last refuge of assorted scoundrels, public thieves, pimps, liars and cowards. We have seen the image of Judas, the informer and betrayer, replace liberty as the symbol of America, and we have seen pathological imitators of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini sow fear and terror throughout the land.

We have seen the men of the trusts, the oil kings and atom lords, send our sons to far corners of the earth, to die in bloody, senseless acts of unmitigated aggression, to garrison fortresses whose only purpose is to hold back the march of mankind toward freedom.

WE HAVE SEEN our courts turned into mockeries of justice, judges-bought and sold, justice intimidated and punished; we have seen sick little men, sexual aberrations, twisted minds consumed with hatred and envy called in to prosecute patriots who defended all that was best in their land.

We have seen a dance of death executed among the Negro people, senseless, brutal and constant murder, rape and bloodshed—murder so cynical and unashamed that the whole earth watches and listens with horror and shame.

We have seen our own sacred Bill of Rights, so precious a symbol for all of mankind, torn into shreds, flung to the winds, laughed at and mocked at by those evil and spurious "patriots" who claim to speak for the United States of America.

IS IT NOT ENOUGH? Is it not time that a finish was put to it? In the last years, the Moslem Turks, the Hindu Indians, the Communist Chinese and the Communist Hungarians, Rumanians, and Russians, have all had courage and mercy enough to declare amnesties for political prisoners.

Only here, here in the United States, where the self-styled "Christian" lords of the earth sit upon their mountain of atomic bombs—only here is mercy forbidden, charity interdicted, and hatred of those who dare to disagree made a national credo.

It is high time they exhibited an act of Christian mercy—if only on the day of the birth of the man they honor.

Benjamin Franklin's Anniversary To Be Honored by Forty Nations

WASHINGTON. — The noted statesman and scientist who preferred to describe himself as "Benjamin Franklin, printer," will be honored around the world on and after the 250th anniversary of his birth next Jan. 17. Events will continue through 1956.

Franklin is one of several world figures named by the World Peace Council for special honors in 1956.

C. L. Jordan, chairman of the 250 anniversary committee of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, informed the Library of Congress that organizations in 40 different countries already have reported their plans to honor Franklin, and the list steadily expands.

This interest, he said, "represents an amazingly splendid example of international cooperation."

In his own country, Franklin is renowned as the one patriot who had a large part in formulating and signing all three of the basic documents of the Republic—the Declaration of Independence, the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain and the Constitution of the United States.

He is known universally for his studies of electricity and the natural sciences.

But Franklin's memory has a peculiar personal appeal to many nations because of his skill in communicating, printing and publishing, as well as creating great ideas. He has become a sort of apostle



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

for the editorial profession, the printing crafts and the paper industry.

Wherever newspapers are printed, there is magic in his name.

At Washington, events in Congress, the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution will render tribute to Franklin's versatile and universal genius.

The Library of Congress has an immense collection of his diplomatic papers and will open an exhibit Jan. 17. The U.S. government purchased about 2,500 Franklin items from a London book dealer in 1882, and they were in the cus-

tody of the Department of State until they came to the library in 1903.

The Smithsonian will display a printing press used by Franklin in Philadelphia.

Congress already has given evidence of its extraordinary interest in the anniversary. At its last session it enacted a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to strike 71 bronze medals to commemorate the occasion.

Twenty-one of these medals will be given to the various scientific, artistic and learned societies of which Franklin was a member. These still existent societies are found in the United States, England, Scotland, France, Germany, Holland, Italy and Spain.

The remaining 50 medals will be given to 50 other institutions and enterprises which were founded or helped in their early development by Franklin.

Franklin's achievement extended into almost every field of human endeavor, and the honors accorded to him will vary with the country. In France, for example, he will be honored as "the great savant," in Peru for his liberty-loving philosophy which influenced American independence movements; in Japan for his efforts toward international understanding and peace, and in India for his devotion to the independence of nations and the unity of religions.

POLISH PIANIST DAZZLING IN SAN FRANCISCO RECITAL

By MARGERY CANRIGHT
SAN FRANCISCO.

The Geneva spirit, as expressed in cultural exchange, finally reached San Francisco this week in the person of Madame Halina Czerny-Stefanska, the foremost pianist of Poland.

She is a stately and beautiful blond woman in her early thirties, who had a modest but very warm smile for the enthusiasm of her large audience.

The modesty wasn't justified. Madame Stefanska has a magnificent technical command of the piano. She can produce chords of great volume and power, and she can play decorative flageolet passages as fragile as spun glass. Under her fingers melodic passages have a warm resonance, but she can play with crisp brilliance as well. And she is a master of the muted touch required by parts of Chopin.

The San Francisco program was all Chopin, except for a small Scarlatti encore. One of the most interesting pieces was the beautiful Andante Spianato and Grand Polonaise, where the quiet "spinning wheel" with its delicate melody was followed by one of the most

brilliant of this composer's stately polonaises.

In some way this was a Chopin new to American audiences. It must be assumed to be the authentic interpretation because Madame Stefanska studied with Poland's best teachers, experts in the established musical traditions of their country.

Like the current American school, this was vigorous playing, avoiding the old sentimental sugary approach to Chopin. But unlike much of our playing, her emphasis wasn't on breakneck speed at the expense of the actual meaning of the music. In the Ballade in G Minor, for example, her loving attention to the major theme made it sound like a different piece of music from a popular American recording.

This difference in approach emphasizes the values for all of us in this cultural exchange now being made possible. How much we have been missing in the past 10 years when we have knowledge of this exquisite technique!

In spite of wretchedly bad publicity, the Veteran's Auditorium was nearly filled. Apparently word of mouth notification of this rare opportunity spread at the last moment, because the concert was half an hour late to accommodate the long line waiting for tickets at the box office.

We can hope that this artist will



HALINA CZERNY STEFANSKA

return soon, to fill the Opera house. We would like to hear her play other composers, and to play with the San Francisco Symphony.

We can also hope that now the ice has been broken. San Francisco too will be able to hear Oistrach, Gilels, and the other great artists of the people's democracies.

Negro Press

(Continued from Page 5)

nomie and physical combat among them, must be made by the U.S. colored citizens, if he wants to survive." The colored man throughout the world, Brown writes, is fighting to "free himself from white oppression." And he urges the American Negro to do as much.

The Amsterdam News, commenting on the Negro boycott of the Montgomery, Ala., bus lines until they get equal treatment on seating and jobs, editorialized:

"(It is) dramatic evidence to support the fact that even Negroes in the Deep South are sick and tired of the brand of second class citizenship which degrades and inconveniences them. . . . It also spelled out another important fact: Negroes are ready and willing to fight for their basic rights as Americans on all fronts, when effective leadership is provided."

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

What Happened in New Orleans?

STORY FROM NEW ORLEANS yesterday morning said "White fans booed a visiting Negro player for poor sportsmanship last night when he stuck his tongue out at mixed spectators watching an unsegregated basketball game. The player, Shellie McMillon of Bradley, offended the fans after he fouled out of the game between Loyola of New Orleans and Bradley. The white fans booed and hissed. The band struck up 'Dixie.' . . . As the Negro finally left the court with eight minutes left to play the booing and hissing gave way to a chant of 'Bye Bye Blackbird.' . . . Loyola officials declined to comment."

IT SEEMS THAT just on the face of things, Loyola officials ought to apologize profusely to McMillon and Bradley for the insulting conduct of their band and the spectators who chanted their derisive racist song.

That is, even if this story is correct in every detail, and the player stuck out his tongue at the fans, to start things. I've seen a lot of highly competitive athletes in my time do things not pleasing to the home crowd, and the crowd reacted by showing that the displeasure was mutual, but that is still something else from having the Negro player on the visiting team become the target of RACIST ATTACKS. So why do the Loyola officials decline to comment?

Now let us hasten to state that we do not accept the way this story was written as gospel. It violates common sense to imagine that McMillon would suddenly and out of nowhere show displeasure toward the New Orleans fans in such fashion. I would have to assume that—if indeed he did anything like sticking out his tongue—there were reasons to be found in the behavior of part of the crowd. Certainly it is incredible that such a gesture was the answer to SPORTSMANLIKE conduct.

Such stories often have a cute way of getting their sequence mixed up. This villain, this visiting Negro player to the fair South, out of nowhere stuck his tongue out to the crowd, which THEN stopped cheering him and started booing him and singing insulting songs, while the band struck up Dixie, all of which shows that mixed sports in the South is really a bad idea. . . .

I don't believe it happened that way, and I bet we'll find out it was a bit more of a two way street than reported. . . .

EVEN WHILE we are writing this, there is a little more to the story as the afternoon papers come in. In the "Post," there is a head "Incident in New Orleans. . . Cheers, Then Jeers for Negro," but the New Orleans datelined story goes on to say:

"But today Bradley coach Bob Vanatta said he did not see McMillon stick out his tongue and that he was not rude to the crowd. 'He was just a boy playing as hard as he possibly could,' Vanatta said."

The Loyola coach, Jim McCafferty, is quoted as saying he thought McMillon "lost his head" and became "disgusted" with himself. The coach said he thought the incident would have little effect on future games with teams that have Negro players.

We will try to get the Bradley school paper and see what facts the players themselves relate.

As a follow up, San Francisco University is scheduled to play Loyola at New Orleans tomorrow night. Frisco, the nation's number one team with 32 wins in a row, has three Negroes on its starting five, including the All American center Bill Russell . . . who hails from Monroe, Louisiana. Coach Phil Woolpart of the coast team, in a phone conversation with Frisco papers, said "I don't know exactly what happened down there. Maybe it was actually a small thing. But I'm going to find out. And when I do, I'll put the decision up to the players. If they vote not to play, that is it." And even if the game goes on, he says, he will "pull the team off the floor if an incident occurs."

One more thought. Since New Orleans is the scene of the Jan. 2 Sugar Bowl Game between Georgia Tech and Pitt which led to the racist ranting of Georgia Gov. Marvin (Armageddon) Griffin, did someone down there figure this Bradley game was a good chance to show how Bilhoites in New Orleans felt about democratic American sports competition?

A Book of Sonnets Makes Publishing History

For the first time in recent publishing history, a book of poetry has sold out shortly after publication. The book is 'Sonnets of Love and Liberty' by Walter Lowenfels. The Blue Heron Press has announced that a second printing is now available in time for the holiday season.

Sonnets of Love and Liberty, Blue Heron Press declared, seems on the way to becoming an American classic, with the author, a Philadelphia Smith Act defendant, being ranked among America's foremost poets.

Rockwell Kent, one of whose drawings appears on the jacket of the Sonnets says: "I am moved by Sonnets of Love and Liberty as by no other poetry of our day. They challenge comparison with the greatest sonnets of our language."

Saunders Redding relates Lowenfels' sonnets to those of Milton and Wordsworth. "They renew the grandeur of the great North American people's culture," writes Diego Rivera.

Similar tributes have come from Howard Fast, Albert Maltz, Alfred

Greenwich Mews Closes for 1 Week

The Greenwich Mews Theatre has suspended its production of "Trouble in Mind" by Alice Childress for one week. The production will resume its regular schedule on Tuesday, Dec. 27.

"Trouble in Mind" was originally scheduled to terminate its run on Jan. 15 but because of the audiences who are still being turned away, the play will be offered through Sunday evening, Feb. 5.

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Penn. 'Non-Op' Strike Scheduled for Tonight

By HERBERT SIGNER

The Pennsylvania Railroad will be struck at midnight tonight by the Transport Workers Union, unless negotiations, scheduled for Philadelphia today, produce a settlement. Some 30,000 non-operating Penn RR workers, members of TWU's railroad division, are set to throw up picket lines at all Penn stations and yards in 13 cities for their demands.

TWU president Michael Quill called this strike "the first test of the merged labor movement."

"We will," said Quill, "notify George Meany and the presidents of the rail unions, and we will expect all AFL-CIO unions to honor our picket lines."

The TWU members work in Penn R.R. shops maintaining and inspecting rolling and ground equipment. The union's railroad division was set up two years ago through a merger of a CIO rail union with TWU.

UNION'S DEMANDS

TWU has demanded a 25-cent an hour wage increase, a 30-hour week, shift differentials and other gains. According to the union's director of organization, Frank Sheehan, "no offer on wages at all has been made" by the company. Negotiations have been going on for months, and the "cooling off" period during which a strike was forbidden ended Nov. 25.

"The patience of the railroad workers is exhausted," Eugene V. Attreed, director of TWU's railroad division, declared. "The PRR management has stalled for months on our legitimate demands."

Another union spokesman, Andrew J. Kaelin, said the recommendation last week by a Presidential fact-finding board for a 16½ cents increase for 800,000 workers in non-operating unions on railroads throughout the nation should strengthen TWU's case.

Of that recommendation, G. E. Leighty, president of the Railroad Telegraphers, who is also chairman of the joint negotiating committee for the "non-op" unions, said, "We are bitterly disappointed with the board's findings." The unions had demanded a full 25-cent increase, plus a health and welfare plan.

A TWU strike on the Penn R.R. had been originally scheduled Sept. 2 over issues of work classification, health and welfare plan, and paid holidays. President Eisenhower intervened and set up a fact-finding board. TWU then put off its strike call. The union's wage demands were opened for negotiation Sept. 28. Whether the government can once again intervene over the wage issue was not clear.

FERRY SITUATION

In another TWU strike development, Quill announced Tuesday that 2,500 ferry and tugboat workers will be asked to walk out Jan. 4 for their wage demands. TWU's Marine Local 1463 broke off negotiations when nine railroads, which own and operate ferries and tugboats in the New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk harbors, made a "totally inadequate wage offer."

The strike recommendation will be made to a union meeting next Tuesday in Hoboken, N. J.

Local 1463 originally demanded a 15 percent increase, which would have brought wage hikes running from 25 to 37 cents an hour. At the latest mediation session, the demand was cut to a flat 20 cents an hour retroactive to May 20. Tentative agreement has been

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AMERICAN THEATRE
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reached on holiday and vacation demands.

The lines involved are the New York, New Haven & Hartford; Baltimore & Ohio; Central of New Jersey; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; Erie; New York Central;

Lehigh Valley; Pennsylvania and Long Island.

The ferry and tugboat workers were also set to strike at an earlier date, Nov. 21, but postponed action on the intervention of the federal mediators.

6-Year Protest Saves Life of Walter Irvin

"My prayers have been answered," declared young Walter Lee Irvin, who remained in the shadow of a Florida electric chair for more than six years, when told that his death sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment. The commutation was granted last week by the Florida Pardon Board acting on the directive of Gov. Leroy Collins.

This action climaxed one aspect of a six-year, world-wide protest movement, which demanded that Irvin, one of the two remaining defendants in the infamous Groveland, Fla., case, be granted justice.

In 1949, four Negro youth were accused of raping a young white housewife, who after staying out all night, reported being attacked. She could not identify any of her attackers.

Irvin, 23, Samuel Shepherd, 23, and a 16-year-old boy, Charles Greenlee were arrested. Ernest Thomas, 27, the fourth youth was shot down by a rampaging lynchmob storming through the Negro community in Groveland burning homes and forcing more than 400 Negro residents to flee into the woods.

The three youth were given a farcical trial and convicted in a lynch atmosphere. Irvin and Shepherd were sentenced to die in the electric chair and Greenlee given life imprisonment because of his age. A protest movement began, resulting in the two doomed youth being granted a new trial by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Samuel Shepherd was shot and killed and Irvin critically wounded by the notorious Sheriff, Willis McCall while being transported to another county. Nation-wide protests developed, but an investigation whitewashed McCall, holding that he committed "justifiable homicide."

Irvin, surviving, miraculously, was retried and was once more sentenced to death. The U. S. Supreme Court turned down a review of the verdict and Irvin's fate was left in the hands of the Governor.

In directing the Pardon Board to commute the sentence, Gov. Collins attacked the NAACP,

prominent in the defense of Irvin. Collins charged that "one of the circumstances that make handling of cases of this type difficult, is the participation of this organization (NAACP)."

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP who was active in the legal defense of Irvin, replied that "Gov. Collins is completely in error in every statement about the NAACP. Had the NAACP not intervened, all originally charged would be dead and the Governor would not have had to request the pardon board to commute Irvin's sentence."

Judge Hurt in Crash, Held For Speeding

MIAMI, Dec. 21. — A Circuit Judge who led a safety campaign six months ago led police on a 70-mile-an-hour chase last midnight and was seriously injured when his sporty Jaguar collided with a motorcycle.

Also injured were a young man and his girl companion who were riding the motorcycle home from a movie.

Detective Edward E. Bergquist, police accident investigator, said he was charging Judge George E. Holt, senior Circuit Judge of Dade County, with reckless driving.

The judge suffered serious head and body injuries in the crash and lay unconscious at a hospital late today.

Bill of Rights
for All
Make Freedom Ring
all over this land!

NEED: \$10 x 2,400

(Continued from Page 1)

America, the real hope of my son Billy and all other children," our contributor writes.

Another \$16 was sent in a letter signed by "two hackie guys and two dolls."

There is a season's greetings to "all you good people" (meaning us), and \$2 "from an old reader of your most valuable paper as well as a steady contributor." She has just become a Lifeline at \$2 a month, meaning a sustaining contributor.

There is \$2 from Yonkers, \$3 more from a Brooklyn friend, \$5 from a New Yorker who sends a clip from a Mississippi paper, \$5 on a sustainer from a Brooklynite, \$17 from friends of Lester Rodney in Inwood, \$8 from a Brownsville couple via Joe North, \$5 from East Bronx and a couple of other fives from Brooklyn.

On Tuesday, we received \$50 from a Poughkeepsie friend, \$45 from a group of railroad workers; \$15 from some grocery clerks, another \$15 from northwest Bronx, \$10 from a Brooklyn couple, \$5 from another Bronxite.

There was \$2 on a sustainer from St. Louis, \$1 from St. Paul, \$10 from a couple of Brooklyn friends "to our wonderful paper," \$3 from another Brooklynite.

Storm Brews Over Schmidt Dock 'Code'

McCarthyite chairman Godfrey P. Schmidt of the unofficial Citizens Waterfront Committee found a storm brewing around his head yesterday after his release of a so-called code of conduct for the International Longshoremen's Association on New York's piers.

According to union sources—yes, received a copy of the Schmidt document, the ILA had not yet received it. Only the Times and Tribune apparently received the document. Neither the major wire services nor other newspapers which have been covering his group's hearings knew of its existence and release.

Schmidt was reported to have admitted yesterday that this "code" had been prepared before the start of the dock hearings. The document, which was widely interpreted by the press yesterday as being a 'slashing attack' on the ILA, is seen as having revealed the built-in prejudice of Schmidt and his committee against the ILA and as new evidence that New York's dock workers cannot look to it for any solution to their problems.

The Schmidt document caused considerable surprise because it apparently ignored the many sessions of testimony presented by the ILA dealing with longshore grievances against the union-busting and strikebreaking Waterfront

Commission.

Union sources were reportedly indignant over the confused situation precipitated by the Schmidt document, and the anti-ILA prejudices injected into newspaper interpretations. Capt. William Bradley, ILA president, was quoted as saying the union would go into the next session of the Schmidt committee with its reply.

The ILA called off its eight-day strike in September when it was promised a hearing by this "Citizens Waterfront Committee." In some labor circles, it was predicted that nothing good would come from this group, and that the ILA could best depend on its own organization and on the dock workers to meet their problems.

Speculation rose yesterday, also, that Schmidt's action in releasing his document at this time might indicate a lineup with the old AFL-sponsored longshore group which has announced plans to challenge the ILA in 1956 in a new NLRB election fight.



MAY HEAL RIFT BETWEEN NAACP AND TILL'S MOTHER

The rift which developed between Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of the late Emmett Louis Till, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, can possibly be healed, it was revealed in the current Pittsburgh Courier. Mrs. Bradley, in New York for a series of speaking dates, made public an exchange of letters between her and Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, in which both sought a resumption of amicable relations.

The Bradley-NAACP fight developed more than a month ago when Mrs. Bradley and West Coast NAACP officials disagreed on how her financial problems were to be met. Friends of both, concerned with uniting every individual and group against the terror in Mississippi, have sought to heal the breach ever since.

Mrs. Bradley released to the Courier a letter she wrote to Wilkins on Nov. 9 in which she said: "... The objective of the NAACP is of much greater concern to me than my pocketbook. I set out to trade the blood of my child for the betterment of my race; and I do not wish to deviate from such course. I feel very bad that the opportunity to talk for the association would be taken from me. I know that you have tried very hard and sincerely to see to my day-to-day needs. It is unfair and untrue for anyone to say otherwise. If the NAACP is willing to continue to do what it has to defray my travel expenses it should suffice. Please let me go forward for the NAACP. It is a duty. I would not want it said that I did anything to shirk it."

Wilkins in his reply, also released to the Courier by Mrs. Bradley, recited the history of the NAACP's relations with Mrs. Bradley, including the agreement to pay "all expenses, plus a minimum honorarium of \$100 per meeting."

"We took nothing from you," Wilkins said in the letter quoted by the Courier. "... We do not split fees or collections; we do

nothing on a percentage or commercial basis. ... If speakers want to help a cause, well and good. If not, we hold such meetings as we arrange."

Wilkins referred to a request for \$5,000 from a Mrs. Crockett, "who said she was your representative." He said the request was really in the form of an "ultimatum." This, he declared, "left us no alternatives but to cancel (a November meeting in San Francisco)."

Officials of the NAACP, Wilkins explained in his letter, could "not get through to you" and "we could do nothing with Mrs. Crockett." Leaving the door open for further negotiations between the NAACP and Mrs. Bradley, Wilkins' letter continued:

"I do not need to tell you that the NAACP is available for consultation and advice on matters in connection with your situation. We want to press the fight in an organized manner on the whole miserable mess in the South to the end that our people may freely enjoy their rights as American citizens."

There was no indication from statements by Mrs. Bradley or from Courier reports on the rift that there had been a follow-up on the exchange of letters.

What's On?

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NEW YEAR'S EVE Dance and entertainment, featuring Vic Carlton and his orchestra. Sat., Dec. 31 at 9 p.m. Buffet supper. Bedford Community Center, 3209 Coney Island Ave., Brooklyn. Contribution \$1.50 in advance, \$1.75 at door.